

PANCHENKOV, G.P.; VENKATACHARI, M.S.; VENKOV, Yu.M.

Kinetics of the dehydrocyclization of paraffin hydrocarbons on
oxide catalysts. Neftekhimiya 4 no.1430-36 JL-F'64
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlen-
nosti imeni I.M.Gubkina.

PANCHENKOV, G.M.; ZHOBOV, Yu.M.; VENKATACHALAM, K.A.; GUREVICH, I.P.

Determining the group composition of hydrocarbon mixtures by
liquid chromatography with luminous indicators. Neftekhimiya
4 no.1:128-132 Ja-F'64 (MIRA 17:6)

1. Moskovskiy inatitut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promysh-
lennosti imeni I.M. Gubkina.

ACCESSION NR: AP4024409

8/0204/64/004/001/0128/0132

AUTHOR: Panchenkov, G. M.; Zhorov, Yu. M.; Venkatachalam, K. A.; Gurevich, I. P.

TITLE: Determination of the group composition of hydrocarbon mixtures by liquid chromatography with luminescent indicators.

SOURCE: Neftekhimiya, v. 4, no. 1, 1964, 128-132

TOPIC TAGS: hydrocarbon group analysis, liquid chromatography, luminescent chromatography, luminescent dye, indicator, aromatic hydrocarbon, olefinic hydrocarbon, paraffinic hydrocarbon, naphthenic hydrocarbon, indicator adsorption, chromatographic column packing, group analysis

ABSTRACT: Luminescent dyes were prepared, a method of luminescent chromatographic analysis of hydrocarbon mixtures was worked out, and the accuracy of the method was evaluated. By using specific luminescent dyes, a chromatogram of hydrocarbon mixtures separated into aromatic hydrocarbon, olefinic and paraffinic plus naphthenic zones can be obtained by illuminating the silica gel column with ultraviolet light. The length of each determined zone will correspond to the content of the type of hydrocarbon in the mixture. A material extracted from high

Card . 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4024409

molecular petroleum products such as asphalt or ozokerite provides a luminescent indicator suitable for identifying both the aromatic and the olefinic sections. The aromatic indicator (dark blue luminescence under u.v.) is extracted with diisobutene from material adsorbed on silica gel and the olefinic indicator (light blue luminescence) is extracted with benzene. Luminescent-chromatographic analyses conducted on mixtures boiling in the 30-300 C range showed the method to be reliable and accurate. Higher molecular weight compounds may also be analysed by this method. The composition of the hydrocarbon mixture has little effect on the accuracy. Accuracy of the method does depend on the evenness of the chromatographic column packing and on the similarity in sorption onto silica gel of the luminescent indicators for the different type hydrocarbon fractions. The indicators obtained by extraction from asphalt meet the requirement of being similarly adsorbed on silica gel. Thus luminescent chromatography may be effectively used in group analyses of hydrocarbon mixtures. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 3 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti
Im. I. M. Gubkina (Moscow Institute of the Petrochemical and Gas Industry).

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4024409

SUBMITTED: 06May 63

SUB CODE: GC

DATE ACQ: 17Apr64

NO REF SOV: 003

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

VENKATACHALAPATHY, M.S.

to

WASILEWSKI, Ludwik; VENKATACHALAPATHY, M.S.

Influence of electroosmosis in electroreduction processes. I.
Electrosynthesis of hydroxylamine. Rocz chemii 34 no.2:677-682 '60.
(EEAI 10:1)

1. Department of Electro-Chemical Technology, Silesian Polytechnical
University, Gliwice
(Electroosmosis) (Hydroxylamine)

BHAGAVANTAM, S.; VENKATARAIDU, T.; GUREVICH, V.L. [translator]; BOGO-
LYUBOV, M.M., red.

[Theory of groups and its application to physical problems]
Teoriia grupp i ee primeneniie k fizicheskim problemam. Pod red.
M.M.Bogoliubova. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1959. 301 p.
Translated from the English. (MIRA 13:5)
(Groups, Theory of)

VENKATESVARLU, K.; DZHAGATKHEZAN, S.[Jagathesan, S.]

Effect of disubstitution on the Raman spectral lines of mono-substituted compounds. Opt. i spektr. 13 no.6:778-782 D '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Annamalaingarskiy universitet, Indiya.

(Raman effect) (Substitution(Chemistry))

VENKATESWARLU, K.; RAJALAKSHMI, K.V.

Urey-Bradley force field and thermodynamic properties: planar
XYZ₂ type molecules. Acta physica Pol 22 no.5:417-421 N '62.

1. Department of Physics, Annamalai University, Annamalaiagar,
South India.

VENKATESWARLU, K.; THANALAKSHMI, R.

Urey-Bradley force field and thermodynamic properties of
 XY_3Z type of molecules. Acta physica Pol 22 no.5:423-427
N '62.

1. Department of Physics, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar,
South India.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859410015-7

chromatographic analysis of hydrocarbons (Nesizskhimiya, v. 4, no. 1, 1984); vnc
... .. (non)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859410015-7

Card 1/2



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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859410015-7

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859410015-7"

VENKATESVARLU, K.; DZHAGATKHEZAN, S.[Jagathesan, S.]

Effect of solvents on the intensity of resonating Raman
spectral lines. Opt. i spektr. 13 no.6:775-777 D '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Annamalaingarskiy universitet, Indiya.

(Solvents) (Raman effect)

S/051/62/013/006/003/027
E039/E120

AUTHORS: Venkatesvarlu, K., and Dzbagatkhezan, S.

TITLE: The effect of solvents on the intensity of resonating Raman lines

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.13, no.6, 1962, 775-777

TEXT: The Raman spectra of carbon tetrachloride, benzene and methyl alcohol in different solvents at various concentrations are investigated. The solvents selected do not possess characteristic lines in the spectral region examined, neither do they react chemically with the dissolved substances. It is shown that the ratios of the line intensities I_{790}/I_{762} for CCl_4 and I_{1585}/I_{1606} for C_6H_6 decrease with increase in concentration of the dissolved substance. In the case of CH_3OH the ratios of the lines I_{2937}/I_{2942} follow the same general trend overall but some deviation is observed for all the solvents used except chloroform.

Card 1/2

The effect of solvents on the intensity.. S/051/62/013/006/003/027
E039/E120

This change in ratio is due to the effect of the solvent which decreases the interaction between the two resonance levels and weakens the Fermi resonance. The observed line intensities and ratios are fully tabulated.
There are 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Annamalaingaraskiy universitet, Indiya
(Annamalāingar University, India)

SUBMITTED: October 30, 1961

Card 2/2

S/051/62/013/006/004/027
E039/E120

AUTHORS: Venkatesvarlu, K., and Dzhagatkhezan, S.

TITLE: The effect of disubstitution on the Raman lines of mono-substituted compounds

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.13, no.6, 1962, 778-782

TEXT: The effect of disubstitution of the electropositive groups CH_3 , OH and NH_2 etc on the monosubstituted compounds of benzene $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_3$ and $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$ with reference to the changes in frequencies and intensities of Raman lines is studied. Particularly pure samples prepared by distillation are used and the spectra recorded under identical conditions. The 459 cm^{-1} line of CCl_4 is taken as an intensity standard. It is shown that disubstitution causes a decrease in intensity of the corresponding lines of the monosubstituted compound. For orthosubstituted compounds the intensity of the band corresponding to the $\text{C} - \text{Cl}$ oscillation, situated in the region of 700 cm^{-1} , increases when an atom of chlorine or the CH_3 group is introduced into the molecule and decreases if an OH or NH_2 group is introduced. In the case of

Card 1/2

The effect of disubstitution on the ... S/051/62/013/006/004/027
E039/E120

the C - C_{ring} oscillations at a frequency of 1000 cm⁻¹, there is a decrease in intensity for all compounds. With the C = C group oscillation there is a tendency to decrease in intensity. The intensity of the C - H_{arom.} oscillation which appears in the region 3050 cm⁻¹ generally shows a decrease for all substitutions. The results, which are fully tabulated, are explained on the basis of a change in the electron density in the molecule. There are 9 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Annamalaingarskiy universitet, Indiya
(Annamalaingar University, India)

SUBMITTED: October 30, 1961

Card 2/2

VENTATESYAN, V.K.; DAMASKIN, B.B.; NIKOLAYEVA-FEDOROVICH, N.V.

Effect of the adsorption of organic surfactants on the kinetics
of the electrolytic reduction of anions. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39
no. 1:129-134 Ja '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.
Submitted May 23, 1964.

VENKE, M. [Wenke, M.]; VENKE, I. [Wenkeova, J.]; SHIP, A. [Sip, A.]

Serial determination of lipids in organs using a special homogenizer.
Physiol. bohém. 6 no.2:251-253 1957.

1. Farmakologicheskiy institut meditsinskogo fakul'teta Karlova
Universiteta v Prage, Fiziologicheskoye otdeleniye Instituta pitaniya
v Prage.

(LIPIDS, determ.

serial determ. using special homogenizer (Rus))

WENKE, M. [Wenke, M.]; WENKE, I. [Wenkeova, J.]; SHIP, A. [Sip, A.]

Serial determination of lipids in organs using a special homogenizer.
Physiol. bohém. 6 no.2:251-253 1957.

1. Farmakologicheskiy institut meditsinskogo fakul'teta Karlova
Universiteta v Prage, Fiziologicheskoye otdeleniye Instituta pitaniya
v Prage.

(LIPIDS, determ.

serial determ. using special homogenizer (Rus))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 16 Vol 7/7 Cancer July 59

2990. **Keratoacanthomata of precarcinomatous character (keratoacanthoma A and B)** Über Keratoakanthome von präkarzinomatosem Charakter (Keratoakanthom A und B). **VENKEI T.** and **SUGAR J.** Dermatol. Abt., Staatl. Onkol. Inst., Budapest *Derm. Wschr.* 1958, 138:35 (957-965) Tables 1 Illus. 7

On the basis of personal investigations, the keratoacanthomata are subdivided into 3 groups. Type A shows endophytic epithelial proliferations, disturbances of keratinization and slight cellular unrest. Type B shows in addition to the other criteria, atypia and unrest of the epithelium; type C is regarded as cancer. On the basis of the findings it is concluded that every case of keratoacanthoma should be very cautiously assessed with respect to the prognosis. **Knoth - Giessen**

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 13 Vol 111 Dermatology Nov 59

3064. KERATO-ACANTHOMATA OF PRECARCINOMATOUS CHARACTER
(KERATO-ACANTHOMA A AND B) - Über Keratoakanthome von präkarzi-
nomatösem Charakter (Keratoakanthom A und B) - Venkei T. and
Sugár J. Dermatol. Abt., Staatl. Onkol. Inst., Budapest - DERM.
WSCHR. 1958, 138/35 (957-965) Tables 1 illus. 7

On the basis of personal investigations, the kerato-acanthomata are subdivided
into 3 groups. Type A shows endophytic epithelial proliferations, disturbances of
keratinization and slight cellular disturbance; type B shows in addition to the
other criteria, atypia and disturbance of the epithelium; type C is regarded as
cancer. (On the basis of the findings it is concluded that every case of kerato-
acanthoma should be very cautiously assessed with respect to the prognosis. - Abstr.)
Knoth - Giessen (XIII, 5, 16)

VENKEI, T.

Clinical nomenclature of precancerous conditions of the skin. Neoplasma
9 no.6:597-601 '62.

(DERMATOLOGY) (SKIN NEOPLASMS) (NOMENCLATURE)

VENKEI, TIBOR

BRAGA, Odon, dr.; GULBERT, Anna, dr.; FILDES, Gyorgy, dr.; SUGAR, Janos, dr.;
VENKEI, Tibor, dr.

Role of the P32 concentration test in early diagnosis of malignant
tumors of the skin. *Magy. radiol.* 14 no.4:227-228 J1 '62.

1. Orszagos Onkologia Interzet kozlemenye (Igazgato: Vikel Janos dr.).
(PHOSPHORUS radioactive) (SKIN NEOPLASMS diag)

VENKEI, Tibor, dr.; RAKO, Laszlo, dr.

Early diagnosis of melanoblastoma by the modifferehtial tests.
Borgyogy. vener. szemle 39 no.3:101-104 Je '63.

1. Orszagos Onkologiai Intezet (Igazgato-foorvos: Vikol Janos dr.)
Dermatologiai osztalya.
(MELANOMA) (BODY TEMPERATURE) (NEVUS, PIGMENTED)
(NEOPLASM METASTASIS)

VENKEI, Tibor, dr.

Dermatological aspects of oncology in the work of the National
Oncological Institute. Borgyogy. vener. szemle 38 no.6:244-249
D '62.

1. Orszagos Onkologiai Intezet (Igazgato-foorvos: Vikol János dr.)
Dermatologiai Osztalya.
(SKIN NEOPLASMS) (MASS SCREENING TECHNIQS)
(MELANOMA)

VENKEI T.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 13 Vol 13/2 Dermatology Feb 59

620. PREMICKROSCOPICAL AND HISTOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FIBROMAS OF THE SKIN WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THEIR PRECANCEROUS NATURE - L'examen prémicroscopique et histologique des fibromes de la peau avec considération particulière sur leur caractère pré-cancéreux - Venkei T. and Sugár J. Serv. Dermatol. et Onco-Pathol., Inst. Nat. d'Oncol., Rátn Gyorgy-Utca, Budapest - ANN. DERM. SYPH. (Paris) 1957, 89/6 (647-662) Tables 3 illus. 9

The fact that among the 91 cases studied, 2 precancerous and 6 cancerous lesions were detected, is considered an important result. From this fact it is concluded that fibromas which have a benign appearance clinically, especially when localized in regions exposed to prolonged irritations, may in advanced age be regarded as precancerous and they often do become malignant. (XIII, 5, 16)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 16 Vol 7/5 Cancer May 59

1886. **The precancerous and cancerous character of keratoacanthoma**
 A keratoacanthoma praecarcinomas és carcinomas jellegéről. VESKÉI T. and SZÉKES J.
 Orsz. Onkol. Int., Budapest Mag. Onkol. 1958, 2/1 (1-16) Tables 1 Illus. 13

Keratoacanthoma is a distinct lesion, the diagnosis of which is easy. Its characteristic features are: rapid growth, hemispheric shape, central crater, presence of central horny mass, absence of necrosis or ulceration. Premicroscopic examinations reveal the irregular surface, missing skin design, superficial vessels of varying shape and course, all giving rise to a malignant appearance. The tumour most frequently occurs in individuals aged about 60 yr., on a skin displaying morbid alterations, often senile atrophy. The lesions may, after they have attained a certain size, persist for several years unchanged in size. On the base of histological examinations the authors omit the distinction of stages based mainly on growth. From a diagnostic point of view, and in order to judge the severity of cases, they suggest a division based on structure and cytology. Therefore they distinguish a type A of keratoacanthoma showing endophytic epithelial proliferation, disturbances of hornification (hyper- and parakeratosis), and a slight cellular 'restlessness'. In type B cellular restlessness and atypia are pronounced. Finally, there is a type C, regarded as a

1886

cancer corresponding to the grade 'Progression I' of Kellner. Of course, numerous transitional forms may be observed. The authors regard the keratoacanthoma types A and B as precanceroses. Type C is, on the basis of its morphology, especially the breaking-through of the borderline between epithelium and connective tissue, claimed to be a cancer. Various types may occur in the same individual. The authors infer from this fact that the various types represent different developmental stages. Examinations dealing with keratoacanthoma are considered important for the morphogenesis of cancer: these lesions allow a follow up on the development of cancer in patients who represent a 'fortuitous' experimental material from the initial endophytic epithelial hyperplasia and disturbed hornification (type A) through the pronounced 'restlessness' and atypia (type B) to the malignant transformation (type C). All 3 types may occur in the same patient at the same time. This is not a rare incidence. In cases of type A, surgical removal will suffice, but control is necessary. Type B occasionally needs postoperative irradiation, especially in areas richly provided with lymph vessels (lips and environment, etc.). In type C postoperative irradiation is indispensable.

Taxman - Milwaukee, Wis.

EXCERPTA MEDICA SEC 5 Vol 12/6 Gen. Path. June 59 5)

1607. THE PRECANCEROUS AND CANCEROUS CHARACTER OF KERATOAC-
ANTHOMA - A keratoacanthoma praecarcinoma és carcinoma jellegéről -
Venkel T. and Sugár J. Orsz. Onkol. Int., Budapest - MAG. ONKOL.
1958, 2/1 (1-16) Tables 1 Illus. 13

On the basis of histological examinations the authors omit the distinction of stages based mainly on growth. They suggest a division based on structure and cytology. Therefore they distinguish a type 'A' of keratoacanthoma showing endophytic epithelial proliferation, disturbances of hornification (hyper- and parakeratosis), and a slight cellular 'restlessness'. In type 'B' cellular restlessness and atypia are pronounced. Finally, there is a type 'C' regarded as a cancer corresponding to the grade 'progression I' of Kellner. Of course, numerous transitional forms may be observed. The authors regard the keratoacanthoma types 'A' and 'B' as precanceroses. Type 'C' is, on the basis of its morphology, especially the breaking-through of the borderline between epithelium and connective tissue, claimed to be a cancer. Various types may occur in the same individual. The authors infer from this fact that the various types represent different developmental stages.

(XIII, 5, 16)

VENKEI, Tibor, dr.

Thermoelectrical examinations in pathologic skin changes. II.
Magy. onkol 7 no.1:13-19 Hr '63.

1. Országos Onkologiai Intézet, Dermatologiai Osztály.
(BODY TEMPERATURE) (PROCAINE) (NICOTINIC ACID)
(ANTIHISTAMINICS) (MELANOMA) (ANGIOSARCOMA)
(KERATOCANTHOMA) (AUTONOMIC NERVE BLOCK) (SKIN NEOPLASMS)

BIHARI, Odon, dr.; GULBERT, Anna, dr.; FENYES, Gyorgyne, dr.; SUGAR, Janos, dr.;
VENKEI, Tibor, dr.

Role of the P32 concentration test in early diagnosis of malignant
tumors of the skin. Magy. radiol. 14 no.4:227-228 J1 '62.

1. Orszagos Onkologia Intezet kozlemenye (Igazgato: Vikol Janos dr.).
(PHOSPHORUS radioactive) (SKIN NEOPLASMS diag)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec. 13 Vol. 11/7 Dec. 1956 July 57

1793. VENKEI T. and SUGÁR J. Dermatol. Abt., Onkopathol. Inst., Budapest.

*Das Fibroepithelioma praemalignum Pinkus und auf der Basis von Fibroepitheliom sich entwickelnde Fälle von Carcinoma planocellulare.

Pinkus' premalignant fibroepithelioma and cases of planocellular cancer developing on the basis of fibroepithelioma DERM. WSCHR. 1956, 134/42 (1136-1138) Illus. 3

Description and discussion of the histological picture of Pinkus' premalignant fibroepithelioma and a fibroepithelioma that has become malignant. The histological picture is shown in 3 illustrations. In the 1st case, the connective tissue showed wide atypical cones surrounded by infiltrations of ground cells; in the second case, undifferentiated pictures of squamous cell cancer in the lower portion of the corium indicated malignancy.

Kaden - Berlin

NADRAI, Andor, dr.; VENKEI, Tibor, dr.

Etiology of dermatitis seborrheica and Leiner's erythroderma desquamativum; II. Overall view of skin symptoms and other consequent general symptoms. Orv. hetil. 97 no.29:792-797 15 July 56.

1. A Nephadsereg Egészségügyi Szolgálatának közl.
(ERYTHRODERMA DESQUAMATIVUM
etiol., pathogen. & clinics. (Hun))

~~TIBOR, VENKEI, dr.~~

~~VENKEI, Tibor~~

IABZLO, Bakos, dr.; TIBOR, Venkei, dr.

Disappearance of symptoms of granuloma fungoides after mustard mannitol (BCM) therapy. Orv. hetil. 98 no.17:442 28 Apr 1957.

1. Az Országos Onkológiai Intézet (igazgató: Venkei Tibor dr. orvos-tudományok kandidátusa; tudományos vezető: Wald Béla dr. orvostudományok kandidátusa) Borgyógyászati Osztályának közleménye.

(MYCOSIS FUNGOIDES, ther.

1, 6-bis-(8-chloroethylamino)-1,6-desoxy-D-mannitol,
disappearance of sympt. after short ther. (Hun))

(NITROGEN MUSTARDS, ther. use

1,6-bis-(8-chloroethylamino)-1,6-desoxy-D-mannitol in
mycosis fungoides, disappearance of sympt. after short
ther. (Hun))

(MANNITOL, related cpds.

1,6-bis-(8-chloroethylamino)-1,6-desoxy-D-mannitol ther.
in mycosis fungoides, disappearance of sympt. after short
ther. (Hun)).

VENKEI, Tibor; BERGER, Margit

Data on the di-trihydroxymethyleneglycol (merapid) therapy of chronic erythema; preliminary report. *Byorgyogy. vener. szemele* 12 no.6:235-239 Dec 58.

1. Az Országos Onkológiai Intézet onko-dermatológiai osztályának közleménye.

(ERYTHEMA, ther.

di- & trihydroxymethylene glycol prep. in chronic erythema (Hun))

(CYTOTOXIC DRUGS, ther. use same)

VENKEI, Tibor, dr.,; BORZA, Laszlo, dr.,; FABER, Viktor, dr.

Simultaneous occurrence of acne and cutaneous tuberculosis. *Borogy.*
vener. szemle 8 no.4:117-127 July 54

(TUBERCULOSIS, CUTANEOUS, complications
acne)

(ACNE, complications
tuberc., cutaneous)

VENKEI, Tibor; SUGAR, Janos

Development of precarcinomas and carcinomas from skin fibromas.
Borogyogy. vener. szemle 10 no.4:146-156 July 56.

1. Az Orszagos Onkol Intezet borgyogyaszati osztal. (vezeto:
dr. Venkei, Tibor) es onkopathol. osztalyanak (vezeto: dr.
Kellner, Bella egyetemi tanar) kozl.

(SKIN NEOPLASMS

fibroma, develop. into precarcinomas & carcinomas,
diag. & differ. diag. (Hun))

(FIBROMA

skin, develop. into precarcinomas & carcinomas (Hun))

(CARCINOMA

skin, develop. of fibromas into precarcinomas &
carcinomas, diag. & differ. diag. (Hun))

VENKEI, Tibor; BAKOS, Laszlo

Practical importance of the examination of thermal differences in early diagnosis of malignant diseases of the skin and in the determination of the index of biological malignancy. *Borgyogy. vener. szemle* 37 no.6:255-257 D '61.

1. Az Orszagos Onkologiai Intezet (Igazgato--foorvos: Dr. Vikol Janos) Dermatologiai Osztalyanak kozlemenye.

(SKIN NEOPLASMS diag) (BODY TEMPERATURE)

VENKEI, T.; SHUGAR, Ya.[Sugar, J.]; KCVACH, Margit[Kovacs, Margit],
doktor [translator]; D'YENESH, Gea[Gyenes, Geza], doktor
[translator]; MEL'TSER, Miklosh[Melczer, Miklos], prof.,
nauchnyy red.; RAYKA, Eden[Rajka, Odon], prof., nauchnyy
red.; BERNAT, D'yerd'[Bernat, Gyorgy], otv. izdatel';
ALEKSA, M.[Aleksza, M.], red.izd-va; FARAGO, M., tekhn.
red.

[Malignant tumors of the skin; early diagnosis, patho-
histology and treatment] Zlokachestvennye opukholi kozhi;
ranniaia diagnostika, patogistologiya i lechenie. Budapest,
Izd-vo AN Vengrii, 1962. 341 p. (MIRA 16:11)
(SKIN—CANCER)

USSR / Diseases of Farm Animals. General Problems. R

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 35795.

Author : ~~Venkerbets~~, R. F.

Inst : ~~Sverdlovsk Farm Institute~~.

Title : Application of Moltayev's Sapropel in Mammary
Gland Inflammation of Cattle.

Orig Pub: Tr. Sverdl. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 1, 245-248.

Abstract: Good therapeutic results obtained by using sapropel for mastitis of cows and goats were reported. Depending on the type of the affliction, four to 10 applications of sapropel were administered at intervals of one to two days, each exposition lasting from 45 to 60 minutes.

Card 1/1

2

VENKERBETS, R. F. Cand Vet Sci -- (diss) "Application of ~~CPE~~ Molotayev
saproel in cases of gynecological diseases of cows." Mos, 1958. 16 pp
(Min of Agriculture USSR. Mos Vet Acad), 140 copies (KL, 11-58, 120)

-104-

L 35876-66 EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(1) IJF(c) RM/WH/NG

ACC NR: AP6023636

SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/66/004/001/0022/0026

AUTHOR: Akhmanov, S. A.; Venkin, G. V.; Zubov, B. V.; Khokhlov, R. V.

ORG: Physics Department of the Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta)

TITLE: Generation of coherent radiation in the infrared band by nonlinear-optics methods

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 4, no. 1, 1966, 22-26

TOPIC TAGS: coherent light, ir radiation, ir source, laser application, electromagnetic mixing, semiconductor crystal, nonlinear effect

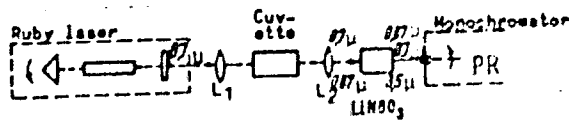
ABSTRACT: The authors report experimental results offering evidence that sufficiently intense sources of coherent infrared radiation, at least in the 2 - 5 μ range, can be produced by using the effect of optical mixing in nonlinear media. Radiation from a Q-switched ruby laser (6943 Å) was mixed with radiation of the first Stokes component of stimulated Raman scattering in cyclohexane (8657 Å) and n-heptane (8677 Å) in an LiNbO_3 crystal (Fig. 1). This produced at the output of the crystal radiation pulses with wavelengths 4.5 and 3.47 μ respectively, with power not less than 1 - 10 W. The use of the LiNbO_3 crystal as the mixer eliminated some of the difficulties hitherto encountered in this field. The conditions for synchronized mixing in a nonlinear crystal are derived and the angles between the beam direction and the crystal axis,

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L 35876-66

ACC NR: AP6023636

Fig. 1. Block diagram of experimental setup.
L₁, L₂ - lenses (7 and 10 cm focal length),
PR - photoresistor



required for the synchronization, are calculated. It is estimated that the potential output of such a setup is not less than 500 W once the adverse effect of the multi-domain structure of the LiNbO₃ crystal used in the experiment is eliminated. Better results can be expected by using for the mixed oscillations spectral lines obtained from a tunable parametric light generator, which would permit operation in the 100 - 150 cm⁻¹ range. The authors thank A. S. Bechuk and Yu. I. Solov'yeva for supplying the crystals, V. I. Pchelkin for help with the experiment, and A. G. Yershov and V. V. Fadeyev for a discussion. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 4 formulas. [02]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 03May66/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 004/
ATD PRESS: 5037

Card

2/2 *llh*

GABRIELIAN, N.D.; VENKINA, A.V.

Analogues of uridine diphosphate glucose in the reaction with
dehydrogenase of uridine diphosphate α -D-glucopyranose.
Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no.6:1379-1381 Je '64.

(MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut khimii prirodnikh soedineniy AN SSSR. Predstavleno
akademikom M.M. Shemyakinym.

GABRIELYAN, N.D.; VENKINA, A.V.

Participation of synthetic analogs of uridinediphosphoglucose
in arbutin synthesis. Dokl. AN SSSR 165 no.2:439-442 N '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut khimii prirodnkh soyedineniy AN SSSR. Submitted
October 13, 1964.

PANINA, M.A.; STRUKOV, I.T.; TUDYAKINA, A.Ye.; BUYANOVSKAYA, I.S.;
SHNEYERSON, A.N.; CHAYKOVSKAYA, S.M.; DRUZHININA, Ye.N.;
BRAGINSKAYA, P.S.; VENKINA, T.G.

5-methyl-3-phenyl-4-isoxazole penicillin (oxacillin) and its
microbiological study. Antibiotiki 8 no. 11:989-994 N '63.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.

TEBMAKINA, A.Ye.; CHAYKOVSKAYA, S.M.; VENKINA, T.G.——

Stability of dry samples of nystatin and its medicinal forms.
Antibiotiki 6 no.6:547-551 Je '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(NYSTATIN)

CHAYKOVSKAYA, S.M.; TEBYAKINA, A.Ye.; VENKINA, T.G.

Formation of penicillinase by Bac. cereus strain No. 569.
Antibiotiki 7' no.4:318-321 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
antibiotikov.

(BACILLUS CEREUS)
(PENICILLINASE)

CHAYKOVSKAYA, S.M.; VENKINA, T.G.

Modified iodometric method for determining the activity of penicillinase.
Antibiotiki 7 no.5:453-456 My '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(IODOMETRY) (PENICILLINASE)

CHAYKOVSKAYA, S.M.; VENKINA, T.G.

Comparative resistance of semisynthetic penicillins to penicillinase of various origins. Antibiotiki 9 no.4:329-334 Ap '64.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Laboratoriya mikrobiologicheskikh metodov issledovaniya (zav. - A.Ye. Tebyakina) Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta antibiotikov, Moskva.

GERASIMOVSKIY, V.I.; VENKINA, V.A.

Niobium tantalum ratio in minerals of the Lovozero Massif. Geokhimiia
no.8:697-700 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. V.I.Vernadskiy Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry,
Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(Lovozero tundras--Mineralogy) (Niobium)
(Tantalum)

VENKO, V.

Building the Vulko Chervenkov Factory for Metal-Cutting Machinery. p. 12.

Vol. 2, No. 1, 1955, STROITELSTROV, Sofiya, Bulgaria.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List. (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol 5, No. 1, January, 1956

VENKOV, A.

Amateur radio sets for ultrashort waves. p.15.
(RADIO I TELEVIZIIA, Vol. 6, no. 4, 1957, Sofia, Bulgaria.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 12, December 1957 Uncl.

VENKOV, B.B.

Homologies of unit groups in algebras with division. Izv. Inst. 80:66-69 165.

Homomorphisms of restrictions in cohomologies of finite groups.
Ibid.:90-97 (1984 12:1)

GODEMENT, Roger; VENKOV, B.B [translator]; RUKOLAYNE, A.V [translator];
STEPANOV, B.V.[translator]; IVANOV, A.A., red.

[Algebraic topology and the theory of pencils] Algebraicheskaia topologiya i teoriya puchkov. Pod red. A.A.Ivanova.
Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1961. 319 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(Groups, Theory of) (Algebraic topology)

VENKOV, B.A. [deceased]; VENKOV, B.B.

Normal triangulations of a convex cone. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. mat. 27 no.2:
367-396 Mr-Apr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Leningradskoye
otdeleniye Matematicheskogo instituta imeni V.A.Steklova AN SSSR.
(Cone) (Forms, Quadratic) (Topology)

VENKOV, B. B.

"Normal triangulations of a convex cone"

report submitted at the Intl Conf of Mathematics, Stockholm, Sweden,
15-22 Aug 62

VENKOV, B.B.

Cohomologies of groups of units in algebras involving division.
Dokl.AN SSSR 137 no.5:1019-1021 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Leningradskoye otdeleniye Matematicheskogo instituta im. V.A.
Steklova AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom L.S.Pontryaginym.
(Groups, Theory of) (Algebra)

BOROVICH, Zenon Ivanovich; SHAFAROVICH, Igor' Rostislavovich;
VENKOV, B.P., red.

[Theory of numbers; teoriia chisel. Moskva, Izd-vo
"Nauka," 1964. 566 p. (MIRA 17:7)]

VENKOV, B.B.

Characteristic classes for finite groups. Dokl. AN SSSR 137
no.6:1274-1277 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Leningradskoye otdeleniye Matematicheskogo instituta imeni V.A.
Steklova AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom L.S.Pontryaginym.
(Groups, Theory of)

VENKOV, B.V.; BORISOVA, I.I.; NOSKOVA, M.A.

Bright isothermal annealing of springs made of cold coiled 60C2A
steel. Metalloved. i obr. met. no.4:44-45 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Steel--Heat treatment) (Springs (Mechanism))

Venkov, B. V.

129-4-8/12

AUTHORS: Venkov, B. V., Borisova, I. I., and Noskova, M.A.

TITLE: Bright isothermal hardening of cold coiled springs made of the steel 60S2A. (Svetlaya izotermicheskaya zakalka pruzhin kholodnoy navivki iz stali 60S2A).

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i Obrabotka Metallov, 1958, No.4, pp. 44-45 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: At present heavily loaded springs are treated in accordance with a long cycle comprising hardening, tempering in saltpetre, boiling and sand blasting. Therefore, introduction of bright isothermal hardening into spring manufacture would be highly effective from the economic point of view. The aim of the work described in this paper was to determine the possibilities of application of bright isothermal hardening of cold coiled springs made of wire of up to 6 mm dia. Heating prior to hardening was effected in a electrode salt bath (NaCl) in which specimens of the steel 60C2A were heated to 850°C and then rapidly transferred into an alkali bath consisting of 63% KOH and 37% NaOH. After holding for a certain duration in the isothermal bath, the specimens were finally quenched in water. The experiments have shown that optimum results are obtained when

Card 1/3

129-4-8/12

Bright isothermal hardening of cold coiled springs made of the steel 60S2A.

hardening in an isothermal medium with a temperature of 270°C and a holding time of twenty minutes; a higher hardening temperature does not ensure the required elasticity of the metal and leads to settling of the springs. A holding time below twenty minutes does not ensure full decomposition of the austenite, whilst increasing the holding time above twenty minutes has practically no further influence on the properties of the springs. The structure of the steel after optimum heat treatment consists of acicular troostite and a slight quantity of residual austenite (as shown in a photo). The characteristics of the steel 60C2A after isothermal hardening proved to be superior to the characteristics obtained after heat treatment according to the conventionally used heat treatment cycle; the respective data are entered in Table 1, p.44. A small batch of springs from 5 mm dia. wire were treated according to the here described regime. The results of comparative tests of these springs with those produced by means of the currently used heat treatment cycle using wire produced from the same melt are entered in Table 2, p.44.

Card 2/3

129-4-8/12

Bright isothermal hardening of cold coiled springs made of the steel 60S2A.

The investigations have shown that after isothermal hardening springs are liable to a greater degree of settling due to over-squeezing, which is the consequence of an increased content of residual austenite. However, after clamping none of the springs had a settling exceeding 1%, which can be considered a good result since a maximum of 3% is the specified standard. After isothermal hardening, the springs had a bright silvery surface; after washing and passivation, these springs were phosphated. As regards the quality of the coating, the experimental batch of springs did not differ from sand blasted specimens. Special tests showed that the corrosion stability of these springs is fully satisfactory. The carried out work showed that introduction of the bright isothermal hardening in spring manufacture can reduce a number of laborious operations, bringing about improvement in the conditions of labour and reduction in the production costs.

There are 1 figure and 2 tables.

Card 3/3

(Note: This is a complete translation except for the tables and figure caption).

AVAILABLE; Library of Congress.

SOV/123-59-16-64023

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mashinostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 16, p 62 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Venkov, B.V., Kononov, B.P.

TITLE: The Experience in Spring Manufacture

PERIODICAL: Prom.-ekon. byul. Sovnarkhoz Permsk. ekon. adm. r-na, 1958, Nr 6, 7-10

ABSTRACT: Some particulars about the manufacture of large springs by hot twisting of round and square gage material of silicon steel of 60S2A, 70S3A, 65S2VA grades, of a diameter up to 45 mm or a cross section up to 20 x 160 mm, are reported... It is recommended to heat the rods before twisting them in furnaces of direct electrocontact heating. Examples are quoted of the edgewise twisting of springs with a square cross section of 4.3 x 6.1 x 25.5 mm from rods of 8,500 mm length, and also edgewise twisting of strips of 4 x 100 mm into spirals for the manufacture of worms. The design of the worm-twisting machine is briefly described, as well as the method of milling the face sides (supporting sides) of the springs with a milling head of 200 mm in diameter with 11 inserted cutters, strengthened with hard alloy plates VK-15, the method of bending under

Card 1/2

The Experience in Spring Manufacture

SOV/123-59-16-64023

the non-working coils of the spring, and also the impact method to test the rebounding capacities of the springs. 3 figures.

B.I.M.

Card 2/2

1

16(1)

AUTHOR: Venkov, B.V.

SOV/20-127-5-1/58

TITLE: Cohomology Algebras for Some Classifying Spaces

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 5, pp 943-944 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The theorem proved by Ye. Golod [Ref 2_] that the cohomology algebra $H^*(G, \mathbb{Z}_p)$ possesses finitely many generators for a finite p-group G, is proved somewhat simpler than in [Ref 2_]. The proof is obtained by considering another spectral sequence as in [Ref 2_], whereby more general results are attained. It is especially proved that the number of generators in the algebra $H^*(G, \mathbb{Z}_p)$ is finite, if G is a discrete subgroup of a complete linear group $GL(n, \mathbb{C})$, and if the $H^i(G, \mathbb{Z}_p)$ are of finite type. The author gives 2 theorems and 3 conclusions.

Card 1/2

Cohomology Algebras for Some Classifying Spaces

SOV/20-127-5-1/58

There are 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet, and 1 American.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskoye otdeleniye Matematicheskogo instituta imeni
V.A. Steklova Akademii nauk SSSR (Leningrad Department of the
Mathematical Institute imeni V.A. Steklov, AS USSR)

PRESENTED: April 9, 1959 by L.S. Pontryagin, Academician

SUBMITTED: April 2, 1959

Card 2/2

VENKOV, I.

Phosphatide-kaolin- agglutination test of Takanashi in the diagnosis of lung tuberculosis. Folia med. (Plovdiv) 7 no.3: 186-190 '65.

1. Higher Medical Institute " I.P. Pavlov" in Plovdiv, Bulgaria, Clinic of Phthisiatry. (Chief - doz. D.A. Dimitrov, cand. med. science).

VENKOV, Khristo V.

Creation of an enterprise specialized in raw wool scouring.
Tekstilna prom 13 no. 2:3-4 '64.

1. Asistant Chief Accountant of the G.Genev State Wool-Weaving
Combine Gabrovo.

Biochemistry

BULGARIA

VENKOV, L., ESKENAZI, M., Central Laboratory for Problems of Regeneration,
Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

"Ribonuclease Activity in the Cervical Spinal-Cord Segments of Rabbits
Following Section of Plexus Brachialis"

Sofia, Doklady Bolgarskoy Akademii Nauk, Vol 19, No 9, 1956, pp 863-865

Abstract: [English article] The metabolic changes of the regenerating neuron have been the object of numerous studies. The intense protein synthesis in the processes of regeneration is closely related to RNA metabolism and the study of such metabolism in the regeneration processes of the neuron is thus of great interest. In the course of experiments the authors tried to follow the changes in the ribonuclease (RNA-ase) activity of the spinal cord segments C₅, C₆, C₇, and C₈ following section of plexus brachialis. Subsequent investigations will search for a correlation between the values of RNA and the RNA-ase activity, in order to obtain complete explanation of the changes observed. There are 1 Bulgarian, 2 Soviet, and 6 Western references.
(Manuscript received, 9 Jun 66.)

1/1

HADJIOLOV, A.A.; GENCHEV, D.; VENKOV, I.

Studies on the localization of oxidative phosphorylation in cytoplasmic structures of rat liver. Dokl. Bolg. akad. nauk 18 no.4:373-376 '65.

1. Submitted on December 14, 1964.

BUCHVAROV, R.; VENKOV, L.; IOMTOV, M.; NIKOLOV, T.

Changes in nucleic acids and ribonuclease activity of guinea pig spleen shortly after immunization. Izv biokhim BAN 2:71-76 '64.

1. Chair of Biochemistry at the Higher Medical Institute, Sofia, and Laboratory of Biochemistry at the Scientific Research Institute for Epidemiology and Microbiology, Sofia.

NIKOLOV, T.; DITSOV, St.; VENKOV, L.

Modern concepts of the formation of antibodies. Priroda Bulg
12 no.2:18-22 Mr-Apr '63.

L 15604-66
ACC NR: AP6008218

SOURCE CODE: BU/0011/65/018/004/0373/0376

AUTHOR: Hadjiolov, A. A.; Genchev, D.; Venkov, L.

ORG: Central Laboratory of Regeneration, Biochemical Research Laboratory,
Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

TITLE: Studies on the localization of oxidative phosphorylation in cytoplasmic
structures of rat liver

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite. Doklady, v. 18, no. 4, 1965, 373-376

TOPIC TAGS: rat, liver, biochemistry, cytology, phosphorylation, heterocyclic
base compound, organic phosphorus compound, cell physiology

ABSTRACT: It has been recently established by a number of authors
(see, e.g., D. E. Green, Comp. Biochem. Physiol., 4, 1962, 81; A. L.
Lehninger et al., Ann. Rev. Biochem., 31, 1962, 47) that oxidative
phosphorylation can be brought about by preparations of mitochondrial
fragments. These investigations refuted the classical notions (C. Lindberg et al.,
Chemistry & Physiology of Mitochondria & Microsomes, Protoplasmatologia,
IIIA, Springer, Wien, 1964, p. 136) that the process is necessarily associated

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L 15604-66
ACC NR: AP6008218

with the intact structure of the mitochondria. The possibility of oxidative phosphorylation being brought about by lipoprotein structures of a structure simpler than that of the mitochondria raises the question of whether some of the other cellular membrane structures are not in a position to catalyze the synthesis of ATP coupled with oxidation of ADP (adenosine-5'-triphosphate). Lehman and Feigelson (Exptl. Cell. Res., 4, 1954, 100) found that isolated microsomes of muscular tissue are not in a position to bring about oxidative phosphorylation upon the addition of substrates of the cycle of tricarboxylic acids. These results, however, do not give a final answer to the question raised since the respective dehydrogenases are localized in the mitochondria. Consequently, the present experiments aimed at investigating the possibilities of phosphorylation of ADP to ATP in the cytoplasmic structures by using a more suitable substrate NAD.H₂ (ADP - adenosine-5'-diphosphate; NAD.H₂ - β -nicotinamide-adenine dinucleotide in reduced form). The separate cytoplasmic fractions were isolated from the liver of albino rats. The results obtained indicate that oxidative phosphorylation is connected with the lipoprotein membranes in the internal zone of the mitochondria, the access of ADP to this zone being a limiting factor in the rate of the process. Homogenization, even when done with utmost care, destroys a part of the mitochondria and the

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L 15604-66
ACC NR: A16008218

mitochondrial fragments obtained constitute impurities in the microsomal fraction, and this fact determines its apparent phosphorylative activity. It should be pointed out that the absolute exclusion of the ergastoplasmic lipoprotein membranes as the site of oxidative phosphorylation calls for experiments with externally added electron acceptors. The article contains detailed descriptions of the experiment. The paper was submitted by Academician A. I. Hadjilov, 14 December 1964. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [JPPS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / OTH REF: 013 / SOV REF: 001

SB
Card 3/3

L 02125-67

ACC NR: AP6035982

SOURCE CODE: BU/0011/65/018/003/0219/0222

KOLCHAKOV, K., VENKOV, L., Central Laboratory on Problems of Regeneration,
Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; Department of Biochemistry, Higher Medical
Institute, Sofia

*Method of Producing Labeled Protein by Means of Radioactive Isotopes of Silver

Sofia, Doklady Bolgarskoy Akademii Nauk, Vol 18, No 3, 1965, pp 219-222

Abstract: [English article] In the past few years proteins labeled with
radioactive isotopes have found wide application in biochemical and clinical
laboratory methods of research. Radioactive isotopes of iodine I^{131} and I^{132} ,
are used almost exclusively for that purpose. However, with an advanced degree
of iodization there sets in a negative nitroprusside reaction, reduced colloidal
stability, and a minor change in the angle of tilt of the polarized light.
Viscosity is heightened, which is ascribed to an increase in the molecule
asymmetry (O. V. Lobachevskaya, L. A. Tsaryuk, Ukr. Biokhim. Zh., 31, 1959,
338). Iodized protein contains about 5% free iodine. Since free iodine
and protein-bound iodine have different rates of metabolism, in quantitative
experiments the behavior of iodized protein in the organism is masked by the
free iodine. It has also been established that iodoprotein bonds are unstable
(R. Pitt-Rivers, Biochem. J., 43, 1948, 223). The use of iodized protein in
experiments which do not aim at studying the functions of the thyroid gland
require its blocking with potassium iodide. In some cases this is undesirable.

Card 1/2

L 02125-07

ACC NR: AF6035982

In order to avoid some of the defects of iodized protein, the authors worked out a method for marking protein substances with radioactive isotopes of silver. Ag^{110} and Ag^{111} proved to be most suitable for the purpose. The former, which has a half-life of 270 days, is advisable for tests in vitro and with animals, while the latter with a half-life of 7.6 days may be used for clinical purposes. This paper was presented by Corresponding Member BAN A. Spassov on 17 October 1964. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [JPRS]

TOPIC TAGS: radioisotope, silver, tracer study, protein, iodine, biologic metabolism, thyroid gland, endocrinology

SUB CODE: 06, 07, 18 / SUBM DATE: 17Oct64 / ORIG REF: 001 / SOV REF: 001
OTH REF: 010

Card 2/2 *LM*

L 37827-66 RO

ACC NR: AP6028482

SOURCE CODE: BU/0011/65/018/011/1071/1074

AUTHOR: Galabov, G.; Manolov, S.; Nikolov, T.; Venkov, L.

ORG: Regeneration Research Laboratory, BAN

TITLE: Histo- and biochemical investigations of anterior horn cells of lumbar spinal cord after transection of its dorsal segment

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite. Doklady, v. 18, no. 11, 1965, 1071-1074

TOPIC TAGS: histology, nervous system, biochemistry, rabbit, neuron, cholinesterase, cytology

ABSTRACT: The regeneration of nervous tissue is a problem which cannot be solved without a thorough study of the morphological and biochemical changes occurring after its damage. Earlier observations have been confined so far to a description of the changes in the synapses of the anterior horn cells after transection of the spinal cord (L. Illis, Brain, 87, 1964, 555-572). The present morphological and histochemical studies were carried out on the reaction of the anterior horn cells of the lumbar thickening of a rabbit's spinal cord after a transection in the area of the last dorsal segments while biochemical investigations covered the quantitative changes in the acetylcholine and cholinesterase activity below the site of section. The animals were killed at different time intervals after the operation (5 hours,

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L 37627-66

ACC NR: AP6028482

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, and 30 days). Nissl's method and Brachet's test were applied in the determination of the morphological changes in the nerve cells. No major morphological changes were observed in the cytoplasm of the peripheral motoneurons located below the site of transection of the spinal cord. The observed histochemical increase of the cytoplasmic (intrinsic, reserve) cholinesterase and the biochemically established rise in the cholinesterase activity may be due either to higher enzymatic activity or more probably to its increased synthesis. A comparison of the biochemical and histochemical data on the changes in the enzymatic activity enables one to assume that the synthesis of the enzyme takes place in the cytoplasm. The insignificant changes in the cholinesterase activity, localized on the cellular membrane of the anterior horn cells below the site of the section, occurring two or three days after the operation favor the assumption that the post-synaptic localization of the synaptic (functional) cholinesterase occurs in the motor synapses of the spinal cord. There exists no correlation between the increased cholinesterase activity below the site of the section and the increased acetylcholine content. This paper was presented by Academician A. I. Hadjiolov on 25 August 1965. Orig. art. has: 6 figures. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS: 36,599]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 25Aug65 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 011

Cord 2/2A/LP

BULGARIA

VENKOV, L., MAVLOV, L., KLIMOV, N., Epilepsy Study Team, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; Central Laboratory of Regeneration Problems, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

"Ribonuclease Activity of Brain Homogenates of Rats with Audiogenic Epilepsy"

Sofia, Doklady Bolgarskoy Akademii Nauk, Vol 10, No 5, 1966, pp 437-440

Abstract: [English article] Audiogenic epilepsy is a form of reflex epilepsy in rats and mice in which the animals susceptible to audiogenic fits transmit this defect as a hereditary trait. Having this hereditary aspect in mind, the authors investigated the RNA-ase system of brain homogenates in rats with audiogenic epilepsy using 19 audiogenic and 29 non-audiogenic rats. When determining the enzyme activity without preliminary treatment with p-chlormercurybenzoate, the brain RNA-ase in rats with audiogenic epilepsy showed a tendency toward higher values than the controls. These differences, although not great, were confirmed in all the experiments. The specimens to which p-chlormercurybenzoate was added so as to reveal the action of the latent RNA-ase by inhibiting the inhibitors of the brain's RNA-ase system showed a levelling of enzyme activity both in the experimental and control animals. Consequently, the tendency towards higher RNA-ase activity in the brain of the rats more susceptible to stimulation was eliminated. There are 4 Soviet and 13 Western references. (Manuscript received, 4 Feb 66.)

1/1

Pharmacology and Toxicology

BULGARIA

GALABOV, G., ANGELOVA, O., MANOLOV, S., VENKOV, L., Department of Hygiene, Faculty of Medicine; Central Regeneration Laboratory, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

"Changes in the Cholinesterase Activity of the Spinal Marrow of Rats Treated with Uranyl Nitrate"

Sofia, Doklady Bolgarskoy Akademii Nauk, Vol 19, No 7, 1966, pp 673-676

Abstract: [French article] There exist only incomplete results from the few studies dealing with toxicology of the nervous system following uranium poisoning. As a measure of toxic effects the authors studied the cholinesterase activity within the spinal marrow of white male rats subjected for seven months to daily doses of 0.006 and 0.001 g of uranyl nitrate per kg of weight. Histochemical and biochemical investigations show that a chronic uranium poisoning reduces the cholinesterase activity by 32%. No such effect could be found during acute uranium poisoning. There are 1 Bulgarian, 1 Soviet, and 6 Western references. (Manuscript received, 8 Apr 66.)

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Nuclei, Atomic
Periodic Table of
Nuclei

Jan 51

"Structural Laws of the Atomic Nuclei," M. M. Venkov

"Zhur Eksp. 1 Teoret. Fiz." Vol XXI, No 1, pp 51-58

Proposes "chain" model of atomic nucleus. On basis of analysis of values of nuclear binding energies for mass numbers 9-32, advances hypothesis that nuclear chains of nucleons are constructed in 2 series. Gives scheme for int. structure of stable nuclei in 2d and 3d periods of periodic table. Assumes here

174749

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Nuclei, Atomic
(Contd) Jan 51

that each nucleus has 2 independent open pairs of chains curved around each other. Nuclear structure is made concrete by introduction of 2 new concepts: number of contact intranuclear bonds (B) and fraction of binding energy of nucleus which are necessary to realize one contact interaction between 2 neighboring nucleons: energy $W = 6.4$ mev. Submitted 1 Apr 50.

174749

VENKOV, M. M.

VERKOV, M. M.

539.152.1

8889. Structural laws of atomic nuclei. M. M. VERKOV. *J. Exp. Theor. Phys., USSR*, 21, 51-8 (Jan., 1951) In Russian.

On the basis of an analysis of the binding energies of nuclei with mass numbers from 9 to 32, a two tiered, chain-like structure is advanced for the nucleus, e.g. for Mg^{24} the following structure is postulated, where n is the neutron, p the proton and $-$ represents a nucleonic bond.

1st tier $n-p-n-p-n-p-n-p-n$ 2nd tier $p-n-p$
 $\begin{array}{cccccccc} | & | & | & | & | & | & | & | \\ p-n-p-n-p-n-p-n \end{array}$
 For Mg^{23} a neutron is added to the 2nd tier to give $n-p-n-p$ with the formation of one more bond.
 $\begin{array}{cccc} | & | & | & | \\ n-p-n-p \end{array}$
 For Mg^{24} a proton enters the 2nd tier to give $n-p-n-p$.
 $\begin{array}{cccc} | & | & | & | \\ p-n-p-n-p \end{array}$

two more bonds being formed this time. The binding energies of these three isotopes are respectively 198, 205, 217 MeV with differences of 7 and 12 which are roughly equivalent to the formation of one and two nucleonic bonds respectively. A more detailed survey indicates that one nucleonic bond is equivalent to 6.4 MeV. Neutrons and protons in the middle of the chains are connected to each other by three nucleonic bonds while terminal neutrons and protons have only two nucleonic bonds. A table is included of the nuclear structures of various isomers between B^{11} and Si^{32} , on the basis of the above hypothesis.
 W. HUGHES

8

VENKOV, N. I.

23

Determination of fat and cellulose in poplar fiber. N. I. Vengov. *Materialy*
Federal. Nauch-Issledovatel. Inst. Tekstil. Prom. "Niti." 1930, No. 4/5, 10. The weds-
were removed from the fiber by boiling with 3% NaOH. Cellulose detd with gaseous
Cl₂ amounts to 24.36%; fatty substances in "chakan" are 1.25%; moisture is 11.45%
J. G. Tolpin

ASACSLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

VENKOV, P.

Bulgaria

No degree listed

Member of study circle, Scientific Leader: A. EFREMOVA.
Department of Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology at
the Higher Medical Institute (Vissh Meditsinski Institut),
Sofia; Department Head: Professor P. VERBEV. Clinic Head:
Professor Iv. TANEV.

Sofia, Pediatrica, supplement of Suvremenna Meditsina,
No 2, 1962, pp 51-56.

"The Specificity of Phagocytosis in the Case of Immuni-
zation with Salmonella Typhi"

BULGARIA

HADJIOLOV, A. A., VENKOV, P. V., DOLAPCHIEV, L. B., Biochemical Research Laboratory, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

"Stepwise Degradation of Liver Ribosomal Ribonucleic Acids With Snake Venom Phosphodiesterase"

Sofia, Doklady Bolgarskoy Akademii Nauk, Vol 19, No 12, 1966, pp 1203-1205

Abstract: [English article] The bulk of ribosomal RNA in animal cells is represented by 28 S and 18 S RNA molecules. Recently, several authors determined the mononucleotide composition of the two ribosomal RNA's. In all cases studied, the 18 S RNA displayed a much lower GC/AU ratio than the 28 S RNA. No studies on the distribution of nucleotides along the chain of ribosomal RNA's have been published yet. This last mentioned problem may be approached by the stepwise exonucleolytic degradation of RNA molecules. Consequently, appropriate experiments were carried out with male albino rats (body weight: 100 to 160 g), fed ad libitum with the standard laboratory diet. Rat liver cytoplasmic RNA's were isolated by a modified cold phenol procedure. An analysis of the results indicates that rat liver ribosomal RNA's show a heterogeneous distribution of nucleotides along the polynucleotide chain. The RNA segment near the 3'- end of the molecule has a higher content of pA and pU and a lower content of pG and pC ratios when compared with the RNA segment near the 5'- end of the

RADEV, T.; GEROV, K.; CHOUSHKOV, P. [Chushkov, P.]; VENKOV, T.;
GEORGIEVA, R.

Composition of alanthoid and amnionic fluids in swine.
Doklady BAN 16 no. 4: 433-436 '63.

1. Institute of Comparative Pathology and Institute of
Biology and Pathology of Reproduction Propagation.

RADEV, T.; GEROV, K.; CHOUSHKOV, P.; VENKOV, T.; GEORGIEVA, R.

Composition of allantoid and amniotic fluids in swine. Dokl.
Bolg. akad. nauk 16 no.4:433-436 '63.

(SWINE) (FETAL MEMBRANES)
(AMNIOTIC FLUID) (BIOCHEMISTRY)

BULGARIA

VENKOV, Dr. T.; GEORGIEV, Dr. S., ODVS at Pleven; KHASEKIEV, Dr. N., TKSS at Zgalevo, Pleven District

"Effect of Selenium Dioxide on the Growth of Young Pigs"

Sofia, Veterinarna Sbirka, Vol 63, No 9, p 30

Abstract: Selenium in various forms is used extensively as a remedy in veterinary medicine. It was established in Western work that selenium increases considerably the rate at which lambs gain weight. Kr. Gerov et al. found that selenium also increases wool production of the animals. Good results were obtained by T. Venkov et al. in experiments in which selenium was administered to stunted young pigs. In experiments conducted in this instance by the authors, 0.4 ml/kg of an 0.1% alkalized selenium dioxide solution was injected every 10 days into normal, healthy pigs 1-2 mos. old. Within 30 days, a rate of growth 20% higher than that of control animals was obtained. Furthermore, the pigs treated with selenium dioxide showed a higher resistance to infection than animals in the control group.

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VENKOV, V.

"Factors affecting the fulfillment of the production program."

p.9 (Leka Promishlenost, Vol. 6, No. 8, 1957, Sofia, Bulgaria)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 8, August 1958

VENKOV, Venko; PETKOV, Petur

The Lovech movement has had a favorable reception. Tekstilna
prom 12 no.4:31-33 '63.

1. DTK "V. Kolarov", Gabrovo.

VENKOV, V.

"Horse Breeding Farm in the Village of Ivancha." p. 17,
(KOOPERATIVNO ZEMEDELIE, Vol. 10, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Sofiya, Bulgaria)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEALO, LC, Vol. 4
No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

VENKOV, Shtefan

Scientists of Rumania work for the people. Nauka i zhizn' 21
no.8:43-45 Ag '54. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Pervyy sekretar' Akademii Rumynskoy Narodnoy Respubliki.
(Rumania--Science)

SACORTSCHEW, B. [Zagorchev, B.]; MEDEV, S.; VENKOVA, D.

Chromatographic separation of P(II) and P(III) ions by phosphoric acid. Doklady BAN 15 no.4:381-384 '62.

1. Vorgelegt von Akademiemitglied D. Ivanoff [Ivanov. D.]. Chlen Redaktsionnoy kollegii, "Doklady Bolgarskoy akademii nauk."